FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS-THE EMPEROR'S LETTER ON MILITARY REORGANIZATION-GOSSIP

ABOUT BIARRITZ-THE EUSSO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE GEN. GASTLENBAU. From Our Special Correspondent.

The sun is shining; it shone yesterday. It has not rained for four days. A wet season, of which we have not had the like since 1860, seems closed at last; but it went out in character. The equinoctial rains were rather unusually heavy, and falling upon the already full-soaked ground and swollen springs, had nothing for it but to run direct to the streams. Hence inundations of the Loire, Garonne, Seine, Saone, Rhine and their affluents, which though happily not so disastrous as those of 1856, have done great mischief this week in the south, south-east and center of France. The Seine here has risen six feet above its Summer level, and rolls through Paris as muddy, if not as mighty as the Mississippi.

Comiger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.

Day before yesterday it floated along three corpses

torn by the violence of the current from the cozy slime of its bed, where the suicides had lain for many days. Often as the weather has been spoken many days. Often as the weather has been spoken of it this correspondence, the importance of its influences justifies recurrence to the topic. A month or so ago, I mentioned that the yield of this year's harvest was estimated at a fifth less than that of a good average. Those best qualified to judge have since calculated the deficit at a fourth—taking inferior quality as well as less quantity into the account at more than a fourth. The bad state of the ground and this inferiority of the grain are ensuring also some anxiety. nferiority of the grain are causing also some auxiety for next year's crops. Journier and other agricultural authorities are urging furmer's to sew the seed of last year's growth. Potatoes are rotting, sugar beets are year's growth. Potatoes are rotting, sugar beets are all run to leaf and scraggy, watery roots. The wine will be as bad as in 1860, and, in Bargundy at least, where they have been afflicted with hall-storms, not as abundant. Prices of bread and ment rule high al-ready, and threaten to rise. Some of the timid and unreasoning wish that the system, abolished a few years ago, of regulating the price of bread and butcher's meat by police ordinance every fortnight, might be restored for the coming Winter. Under that sys-tem, in the short years of 1854-56, the baker's sold tem, in the short years of 1834-36, the case s sub-bread, by order, at less price than it cost them—the difference being made up to them at times by advances from the city. The case, owing to several circum-stances, is not as grave now as then; though grave enough to occupy the thoughts of our governing men, it will not apparently lead to a recurrence of the old It will not apparently lead to a recurrence of the old system: they will mainly trust to the free course of trade to tide over the difficulties presented by high prices, and the large working population. Prefect Haussman's unabated fervor in tearing down and rebuilding Paris, and the preparations on all hands for the Exhibition next year keeping up supply of work and wages. And meanwhile it may be counted as one good of the evil that it presents new inducements to the present keeping of peace.

The Emperor's letter to Marshal Handon laying out in general his notions of a place for the much-taked reorganization of the French military system, we are not likely to have present reading of; though persons

not likely to have present reading of; though persons who should be in the way of almost knowing assert who should be in the way of almost knowing assert that it was in type in the Moniteur office a week ago. Any one who wants to almost know what were the leading ideas set forth in that letter, will probably find his want met in an article in La Liberté of last Saturday, signed Emile de Girardin. That Girardin did write that remarkable article with some more than guessed knowledge of the Imperial letter, there are besides the internal proof, two notable external proofs, viz., the extreme vexation if caused at the War Department, and the consequent densidenials in certain semi-official papers of the existence of the letter. The semi-official papers of the existence of the letter. The reformation suggested by the Emperor would seem to be a combination of parts of the Frussian with modifications of the actual French system. As the letter could at most only suggest; as the whole subject is still, and will long continue to be, a subject of study at the War Office; as any grave modification of the present system must be shaped into a bill by the Conseil a Etal and then undergo discussion in the Corps Legislatif, the writer on advisement doubtless found it better at the last moment, to change his Corps Legislatif, the writer on advisement doubtless found it better, at the last moment, to change his mind about the opportunity of publishing the letter than to expose himself to seem to change his mind as to its suggestions after its publication. We all knew ten days ago that Napoleon had deeply and favorably considered the Prussian system as long ago as when he was Louis Philippe's prisoner in Ham; and that the battle of Sadowa had redirected his most diligent attention to those old studies and to the solution of the problem: How, with a very slowly increasing population, to largely increase the armed force of France without increasing taxation or diminishing production? And Mr. Girardin's remarkable article has added very little to our knowledge in these respects. Most remarkable it is, however, for a boldness that would not have been tolerated in any other journalist, for the hardihood of anticipating the pub-lished letter of Majesty, and of directly allusive criticism of the Imperial author's statesmanship—one spicy bit of which critique as it is well as well, let me quote: "We long ago divided political statesmen into three classes: Those who undertake to make an omelet without breaking

the eggs; those who break the eggs but don't know how to make an omelet; those who make an omelet with the eggs they have broken." As who should say, Gov. Seymour, the Rev. Beecher, and ——! The man of the future, that burly, growing young American man—Monsieur Tout le Monde.

The Emperor is at Biarritz where, his mind relieved that Biarritz where, his mind relieved that Biarritz where, his mind relieved to the biar and the state of the biarritz where is an analysis of the biarritz where the state of the biarritz where the bi from pressure of business, he is enjoying partially re-covered health. The mere fact that at last he is "up and went," and directly on getting there took the Prince Imperial and walked coram populo, has deprived us newsmongers of one of our precious sources of para-graphs, to wit, his health. Then, both by cause and ct, just because he could leave and because he has the home market is sparse of new political news. How hard some dealers have been put to it to assure their daily supply to their customers may be guessed when I tell you that I have seen in the Paris correspondence of several most respectable Transrhenan newspapers, plump and owlish paragraphs got up, dressed, stuffed and spiced with only this material: The Minister of the United States is at Biarritz, where Prince Gorchakoff is soon expected. Hence we dis-sover that there are to be impenetrably profound ne-gotiations completed, confirming the Russo-American gotiations completed, confirming the Russo-American alliance consequent and extension of the Mouroe Doctrine (reversed) into the Grecian Archipelago. 'Nonsense! Nonsense! Agreed or not agreed. I amonly reporter, and in fulfillment of my function must note: that our pretended desire for a ceded naval station in some one of the Turco-Greek islands, the reception our Fox-Monitor Embassy meets with in Russia, the insurrection of the Candians and the fermentation it has raised among all the Greek populations of Greece proper and of Turkey, and that paragraph in Minister Lavaiette's diplomatic circular referring to the fatal great growth of Russia and the United States (said to have been circulated by the Emperor's own hand)—that all these things are by many here, with more or less scriousness, looked at and treated of in a "concatenation accordingly."

Le Patrie (one of the demi-semi-officious press, you know) entertained the town in its other evening's baye with a sensation arricle, wherein the ingenious

know) entertained the town in its order training issue with a sensation armele, wherein the ingenious writer forged the apparently wanting links of the chain, and made it evident to lively imaginations that the United States and Russia were already as good the United States and Russia were already as good. as agreed on an alliance defensive and offensive, with, among other views, this immediate one of securing to among other views, this immediate one of securing to
the party of the first part a naval station in the archipelage, where Mr. Welles's monitors (once towed
safely across the Atlantic) could ride (or hold up)
safely, and thereby readily helping the party of the
second part to administer "sick man Turkey" according to the rites of the Russo-Greek Church. Nonsense" nonsense! I should say so, if I had an opinion
to give. But the sensational article of La Patrie,
laughable and worthless, if it stood alone, does have
significance in this Russo-American connection.

laughable and worthless, if it stood alone, does have significance in this Russo-American connection.

I noted lately that Gen. Castleneau, his Majesty's Aid, was gone from Paris to St. Nazaire, en route for Mexico, with special Imperial orders. The note was strictly veridical when written last Friday. But that evaning a telegram was sent from St. Cloud recalling Gen. Castleneau. At the same time about the Moniteur printer was bidden to insert the notice that the French Government would not pertuit two of its army officers to become Ministers of Mexican Max. Their nomination by Max to their ministerial offices were announced, without provoking contradiction, ten days ago. Observe in this connection that Government here has suddenly decided not to bring home a part of the French soldiers from Mexico this November, as it promised it would, but says it will bring home the whole gang of them early next year. A fatality of bungle rests over all this Mexican business. The pitiful whifflings and shiftings, and rearrangements and recall of Castelneau when he was on the point of embarking, &c., &c., are explained here by report of solvanly salvisory advices fresh received from Washington.

To close, I and nothing hetter than the appended wittily brier resume of the European situation, which I borrow from L'Europe, newspaper of Frankfort:

L'Halie est faite.

Et Rome contradite:

L'Italie est faite. Et Rome controlalte : L'Autriche cut défaite Et l'Allemagne refaite La Prasse est surfaite,

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GROUPS-DIMINISHED NUMBER PRANCE-AQUARIA, BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE-TIME TABLE-THE OFFICIAL CATALOUGE-MO-NOPOLY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS-THE PALAIS D' IN-DUSTRIE-FRENCH SECTION OF THE EXHIBITION-BAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN ITALY. From Our Exhibition Correspondent.

Quitting the Palace and proceeding to examine the exhibition of groups as continued in the Park, we find that they are three in number:

1. Live produce and specimens of agricultural establish

ments.

2. Live produce and specimens of horticultural establishments. shments.

3. Objects exhibited with a view to the amelioration of

3. Objects exhibited with a view to the amelioration of the physical and moral conditions of peoples. Under the first head we shall find specimens of the agri-cultural instruments and processes, and of the agricul-tural buildings in use in different countries, working models of distilleries, refineries, starch manufactories, sik-worm nurseries, &c., &c. The means will moreover be afforded of making agricultural experiments for the purpose of in-ternational comparison. Specimens of the principal do-mestic animals and insects will be exhibited. Horses, makes, donkeys, cows, bullocks, sheep, goals, on the one of making agreements are represented to the principal domestic animals and insects will be exhibited. Horses, mules, donkeys, cows, bullocks, sheep, goats, on the one hand, and on the other silk worms, bees, cochineals, &c. In connection with the subject of French live stock, it is worthy of observation that, as regards the two branches of horned cattle, and animals of burden, two recent causes have acided in exactly opposite senses upon the numbers now to be found in the country. The first of thoses causes is the cattle disease which has prevailed with such intensity in the North of Europe, the second is the late war. It appears from published statistics that during the first seven menths of the present year the French importations of cattle have failed off to the extent of nearly 50 per cent, the exportations increasing in about the same proportion; while the necessative of the war in Germany and Italy occasioned a demand for horses and mules to which France alone contributed, in the single month of July, 8,300 horses and 3,000 nules.

The large available supply will afford the means of exhibiting at the south-east end of the park aquaria on a more considerable scale than has even hitherto been attempted. We are promised wonders in the way of crustacea and molluses, while the secrets of the deep are to be revealed to us in all their minuties. Oyster breeding after the most approved principles will be elaborately illustrated: stranger still, we shall be taught how the breeding and feeding of leaches is carried on. Then we shall have in juxtaposition the oyster and the leech, two objects calculated to make the too frequent guest of the Trois Frdees and the Maison Darde pause and reflect. "The bane and antidote are both before him." "Excess causing indigestion, followed by repletion, to be corrected by depletion." Such will be the order of the pensive goars met stoughts.

depletion. Such will be the order of the pensive gourmet's thoughts.
Under the head of live produce and specimens of horticultural produce should have more properly been ranged
the domestic insects, the bee and the silk-worm, and, in
addition, such objects as more strictly belong to the science and practice of horticulture. Every sort of shrub and
flower known will be represented. Far as the French flag
is known, consular aid has been put in requisition for the
transmission home of the choicest specimens of botanical
and horticultural variety, and with the present appliances
of artificial heat to hot-houses and green-houses, every
requisite degree of heat can be attained and maintained.
There is, in short, little doubt that the world will never
have just such a botanical show as will be presented by
this single section of the International Exhibition of
1867.

Isor.

I propose to leave the third heading of the groups to be exhibited in the Park far my next letter, confining myself in the present to different details or remarks connected with or arising out of what I have already stated in general torms. Let me, in the first place, note the different dates fixed upon by the Imperial Commission for the various steps in the progress of the Exhibition.

The palace, and all the different buildings which are to be creeted in the Park, are to be finished by the lst of December next.

December next.

French artists, whose works have been received for admission, will have notification of the admission by the 1st

of January, 1867.

Exhibitors are to be placed in possession of and permanently installed in the space alloted to them by the lith of January.

From the 15th of January to the 16th of March exhib-

from the standy standy of the restrictions will occupy themselves in arminging their fittings, and receiving, unpacking and preparing for the exhibition of their goods.

From the 6th of March foreign goods will be admitted into French ports and over the French frontiers, and thence forwarded to the Exhibition Palace, which is to be

ensidered as a depot of the customs.

Between the lith and 28th of March all goods must be naily arranged for exhibition.

On the 29th and 34th of March the enlire Palace as well

On the 28th and 38th of March the entire Palace as well as the Park and dependencies are to be cleared, polished up, smoothed and swept.

On the 31st of March a final examination will be made of every portion of the Exhibition, internally as well as externally.

of every portion of the Exhibition, internally as well as externally.

On the lat of April the grand ceremonial of the opening will take place. The exhibition will remain open till the 31st of October. Exhibitors will be allowed till the 30th of November to clear away their fittings and remove their goods. Great efforts are being made to push forward the completion of the official catalogue of the Exhibition, with tiew to its publication at as early a date as possible. Meantime the Imperial Commission has announced that, whereas, intelligence has reached it that several persons are introducing themselves to intending exhibitors, and offering them the means of publicity through books and pamphets, all parties interested are warned against such statements, and are informed that no work of any sort on the subject will be recognized except the official catalogue, and that this catalogue alone will be permitted to be sold within the space over which the authority of the Imperial Commission extends. Some such vindication of the rights of the exhibitors as of the authority of the Imperial Commission extends. Some such vindication of the rights of the exhibitors as of the Commissionaire of the official catalogue, this latter having paid, it is said, half a million of francs for the privilege in question. A large sum has also been paid to the Imperial Commission for the monopoly of the advertisements within the inclosed space of the Park. Some notion may be formed of the sum likely to be derived from the parts where it is stated that the surface notion may be formed of the sum likely to be derived from this source, when it is stated that the surface on the different walls and palings is being let in detail for advertisements (the right to last from the opening to the closing of the exhibition), at an average rate of nearly \$50 per square foot. This seems an exorbitant price in the eyes of the uninitiated; but I am assured by persons skilled in the science and practice of publicity that the article offered is not dear at the price, and I have moreover been shown many contracts made, at the different prices, which go to make up the above named average, with some of the most important commercial establishments in Paris. Among the countries which appear exceptionally alive to the importance of the great industrial race about to be run is Spain. The head Commission for the Exhibition of that country has just great industrial race about to be run is Spain. The head Commission for the Exhibition of that country has just addressed a circular to the several Provincial Commissions, urging them to make streamons efforts with a view to attest the artistic and industrial progress of the country. The plans and reports of the departmental committees are to be sent in by the 15th of November next, they having been invited to examine every new combination and every striking form of presentation calculated to add to the general attractiveness of the exhibition. Let the foreign competitors of tasteful and inventive France be not intimidated but rather stimulated by this intelligence. The more potent the foe, the greater the glory of the encounter, even if a defeat be the result.

more potent the foe, the greater the glory of the encounter, even if a defeat be the result.

I conclude with the following statement of the actual and prospective condition of railway construction in Italy, which cannot fail to be interesting to travelers about to visit that country. There will very shortly be in working order 2,944 miles of railway. In a few days the Venetian lines will be terminated as far as the borders of Hiyria, and 170 miles have been lately finished in the valley of the Tiber and the Arno. Within two months 178 miles will be opened of the line by Cremona, Brescia, Messina and Catania, the completion of the Arotima and Ferrara and Rovigo line, which includes a temporary bridge over the Po. Within a very few weeks, perhaps in a month, the capital of Italy will be connected by railway, on the one side with Rome and Naples, and on the other with Venetia and the Friedl. Thus the railway traffic of the Italian peninsula will become systematized, having for its heats two principal lines without interruption—the one 600 miles long will run from Udine to Naples, by way of Padra, Ferrara, Podetta, Arezzo, Foligno and Rome, and will cross at the Bologna station; the other line, 675 miles long, and which already unites Suzz with Lecee by way of Turin, Alexandria, Pincenza, Modena, Rimini, Ancona, Ben and Hindies! It is stated on good authority that the long, and which arready unites sure with Lecee by way properly turin, Alexandria, Placenza, Modena, Rimini, Ancona, Bari and Brindisi. It is stated on good authority that the question of a revision and modification in the railway tariff is under consideration, with a view to its adoption when the above lines shall all be opened.

MILAN.

GARDRALDI-SUPPRESSION OF CONVENTS-NATIONAL BANK ISSUE-FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUN-TRY-THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE OF ROME-THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE CLERICAL PARTY-PATTI.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Mil.an, Sept. 30, 1866. The Palermo business ended about as suddenly as it

Garibaldi has said his brief but pointed say on the subject, and all the Sicilian cities have hastened to condemn the supineness of the local government of

Palermo, which, on its part, talks both penitently and reproachfully to the Government. It has bad stock in the human species, that it admits; but then it had so repeatedly warned, advised and confessed that the Government should have left troops to care for the general safety, or sant them back a long month sooner.

We are just now disposed to abate as nuisances the four hundred and more convents of Sicily, and indeed all other convents. But these energetic movements of ours are all too brief to abate any such grand evil from America of the progressive movement of the of the conventual system. Many of the convents will be kept outright, because they are schools. The fact be kept outright, because they are schools. The fact that they teach that teleration is authorization of sin, that free presses are an insult to God, that Victor Emanuel is a neurpor and a thief, that Plus IX. is tach much weight to the manifestoes of Mr. Stephens

the repository of all authority on earth, and that by THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

8 DISTRIBUTION OF GROUPS—DIMINISHED NUMBER OF HORNED CATTLE AND BEASTS OF BURDEN IN God and His earthly personification—all this rather God and His earthly personification—all this rather than the contract of the convented schools. strengthens the position of the conventual schools; for to interefere with such schools has the air of persecution for opinion's sake, and Italy is nothing if she is

culion for opinion's sake, and Italy is nothing if she is not tolerant of her enemies.

Some people say that it makes little difference whether the convent system be abolished or not—the priests do the greater part of the teaching any way. It is singular how much control over the local authorities this small and half-proscribed class exercises.

There are four towns when they do not have control. ties this small and hair-proscribed class exercises. There are few towns where they do not have control of the public schools either in propria persona, or by means of men whose consciences they have in their keeping. In Genoa, Turin and Milan—the three most liberal cities of the Kingdom—this insignificant clerical party almost always bears rule, and they have a contribute and shrewd eve on the system of public in cal party almost always bears rule, and they have a cunning and shrewd eye on the system of public instruction. They are whelly opposed to the schools; upon principle they detest them; but if they cannot prevent the existence of the system, they can at least poison it by their management.

The National Bank has at last issued five-franc notes.

The blessing comes too late to be of much value, and

The National Bank has at last issued live-translates.

The blessing comes too late to be of much value, and

I only note it to remark that Scialoja is praised for
his financial management on the express ground that,
while making paper money a legal tender, he rendered while making paper money a legal tender, he rendered it impossible for people to get paper money suitable for current business. In this way, we are told, he kept gold in circulation, kept the premium on it down, in fact, forced the public to keep on issuing gold. The statement is probably true; and as Scialoja is a pro-fessor of political economy, and Americans are reput-ed in Europe to be utterly ignorant of that science, I ed in Europe to be utterly ignorant of that science, I commend his smarttrick to the attention of those who dabble in your currency question. I see but one flaw in his argument: His system enriched the money-changers at the expense of the people. Enormous sums were amassed by these middle-men, who knew the way to the back door of Mr. Scialoja's banks, and what signs to use in order to obtain small notes. In what signs to use in order to obtain small notes. In short, putting small notes out of the way was the essential feature of the system; but as some notes had to circulate, for appearance sake, the money-chang-

to circulate, for appearance sake, the money-changers were given control of these notes.

The general financial condition of the country is not good. Italy imports a good deal more than she exports—about \$100,000,000 more—and foreign capital has not come into the country very rapidly during the last two years. The previous years were more prosperous, because a large part of the surplus labor was employed in building railreads, and a good deal of foreign capital came into the country for these enterprises. This year the wine harvest is poor, and more grain than usual will need to be imported at a higher raise. Merchants speak very gloomily of the more grain than usual will need to be imported at a higher price. Merchants speak very gloemily of the

The Mexican Empress is at Rome making love for Mexico with the Holy Father. So says the authorized version. Others say that she is in search of a panacea for Mexican brigandage and seeks Rome to study the Roman sort, that seeing how it is made, she

may learn how to unmake it.

There was a week ago some strange gossip to the effect that Eugenia and Charlotte were to meet at Rome, combine with the Holy Father the salvation of those two foundering Empires, the Roman and the Mexican, and then force the elastic Napoleon to adopt their plans.
I pray you to note that such stories fly thick and

I pray you to note that such stories by thick and fast; but, for me, I notice that not one in a hundred comes true, and—I let them fly. The Empress Charlotte is a spunky little woman, very fond of being Empress, and having more pluck in her finger-nails than Max. has in his whole body. It is rational to conclude, that she still hopes the Pope may save the Empire by concessions and exhortations, not to speak of the officers of his blessings and prayers.

Empire by concessions and exhortations, not to speak of the efficacy of his blessings and prayers.

As for the French Empress, I have long believed that she runs the clerical pay as the Prince Napoleon runs the Liberal one—by ontract with the Emperor. In this way the wise Emperor has all the political strings to his bow, except those which are broken. He is Napoleonic; the Empress worships the relies of saints and reveres the majesty of bishops, while the jolly Prince affects the opinion of the age wherein he lives. We here do not expect the Empress to "overcome the iron resolution" of herelastic-pokey lord. "overcome theiron resolution" of herelastic-policy lord.

Just now the course of the Emperor is in needs of a
lift, and so we have rumors that the Empress and he
have quarreled. They are scattering—rather extending the lines to prevent flank movements; that is all. Patti is to make the tour of the Italian cities next Winter. Venice will be one of the points included in

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF VIENNESS PATRIOTISM-BARON WERTHER-PRUSSIAN LENIENCY TOWARD SAXONY -DISCONTENT IN BAVARIA-THE STRENGTH OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

The Archduke Albert has addressed a letter to the Stadtholder of Upper Austria, Count Cherinsky, to thank him, and the authorities and the inhabitants generally, for the assistance and good will shown to the troops while stationed in the Province. He alludes especially to the Capital, to Vienna, and says that, "by establishing hosthe Capital, to Vienna, and says that, "by establishing and pittles, by the recention of the story of houses, by the formation and equipment of four volunteer battallons in the abortest time, as well as by voluntary contributions of every sort, Vienna has again given the most elequent proofs of patriotism and of true humanity." I quote this passage as a commentary on the exceptional state—the state of siege—in which the Capital still is. And this state, as I hear from good authority, is to continuously the view of President Johnson, that the Viceroy of Egypt is trying to buy the island. He has proposed to pay the view of v

And this state, as I hear from good authority, is to continue throughout the Winter.

Baron Werther, the former embassador from Berlin to Vienna has returned hither to resume his functions.

I have just learned from an authority which admits of no doubt, that Saxony will obtain better terms than were offered heretofore by Prussia. Count Bismark and his master, King William the Righteous, are at last inclined to act with somewhat more humanity to their conquered neighbor. The chief difficulty hitherto was the "Fahneneid," the oath of allegiance to Prussia and the Prussian banner. This, it seems, will now be removed. Three points in Saxony are to be occupied by Prussian troops. The change in the tone of Prussia toward Saxony admits of progress in the pending negotiations, and there is every appearance that the King will be able to ome to terms without too great a compromise of dignity. According to the terms dictated immediately after the trace of Prussia, His Majesty would have been little more than chief Burgomaster of Dresden, and even this under Prussian supervision. germaster of Dresden, and even this theory research pervision.

The discontent in Bavaria is very great and is concen-

The discontent in Bavaria is very great and is concentrated on the King. There is a party strenuously working to make his position untenable and thus oblige her to abdicate. A book has appeared on the hardships of the Bavarians in the late short campaign. Its disclosures would be incredible were they not, unfortunately, too well authenticated by the disastrons facts. The troops were marched about without rhyme or reason; there was no plan, no concentration of force, no order. The whole campaign was a series of isolated combats. A body of troops might be fighting on a spot within a mile or two of which another body of troops might be striving to hold their own against the enemy, but neither party knew anything of the near neighborhood of the other. While the mes were for days without food, large quantities of meat were buried that had become spoiled by keeping; and on one occasion 88 oxen were stolen while on the march. Prince Charles of Bavaria gave on every occasion the most striking procés of his were stoien while on the march. Prince Charles of Bava-ria gave on every occasion the most striking proofs of his inefficiency; and owing to his ignorance and indecision the brave troops were invariably sacrificed to the over-whelming and concentrated forces of the Prussians. When they had a chance they gave the foe a good lesson, and made him feel what they might do had they had a leader with but half the military knowledge of a non-com-

missioned officer.

Since I last wrote, the strength of the Army of the North Since I last wrote, the strength of the Army of the North as it was at Königgrätz, has been calculated according to the official documents. I forget at this moment the force reported to be in Bohemia, but it has at least double that which was really there. The number of men was only 280,000; of horse, including the train, 76,000. And yet, at Königgrätz, until the Prince Royal arrived from Chlum, the army of King William the Righteous was in expectation of defeat.

tion of defeat.

The rumor will surely have reached you of a projected alliance between Prince Humbert of Italy and an Austrian Archduchess. From inquiries made this morning I learn there is not the slightest foundation for the report.

DUBLIN.

THE PENIAN MOVEMENT "AT HOME"-ELECTION GOSSIP-STATISTICS-EMIGRATION. From Our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN Sept. 28, 1868. For months past the Irish newspapers have been puzzled to discover something new relative to the Fenian movement at home, to enliven the dull monotony which pervades the Irish news-market at present, but failing in their endeavors to do so, the subject is given up as "a bad hat." With the exception of a solitary arrest, which only the present extreme legal measures could warrant, or release from the horrible iron hold of our model (1) "institutions," both of which incidents transpire at far distant intervals, nothing has appeared on the rôle of Fenianism in Ireland latterly. Quo causa? The Irish jour-nalists savor too strongly of the shoneen in their every Fenians, create quite a sensation here, and the result is very freely canvassed by the dif-ferent grades of society. Some believe in a raid on

relative to actual fighting in Ireland in the "year of grace" 1806, which, by-the-by, is rapidly drawing to a close just now. The most unworthy motives have been attributed to Mr. Stephens, since his ever-been attributed to Mr. Stephens, since his ever-been every few Persons from Pichmand in its by the Gov.

- M. E. Stor Govyranger: Since my letter of restriction in which I secondaried you with the greater measure of inclinative and use in the control of the control a close just now. The most unworthy motives have been attributed to Mr. Stephens, since his evermemorable escape from Richmond jail, by the Government party, while those who have been dubbed "Fenians" (I wonder how could I know a Fenian in the streets!) seem to place implicit reliance on his every word. The Irish political horizon looks very gloomy, but the issue is a matter too difficult for conjecture. The British army is proved to be "tainted," and we have it on the authority of the late Lord Lieutenant, that the Fenian organization in Ireland is more to be dreaded than despised. Whether the movements of the society at home are progressive or retrogressive "outsiders," cannot possibly ascertain, for those who belong to it are evidently masters of their own minds, and neither Jack, Tom nor Harry will retrogressive "ontsiders," cannot possibly according for those who belong to it are evidently masters of their own minds, and neither Jack, Tom nor Harry will be a whit the wiser of what is going on in the "inner world." What are stated to be the causes of discontent in Ireland have not yet been removed, and so long as this state of things lasts, the natural deduction is, that the spirit of rebellion will not abatemore likely it will further develope itself. My opinion, impartially formed, is, that the real strength of the Fenian organization will not be ascertained until these dreaded beings put on the offensive (if such it be) and "bold Britannia" the defensive.

Mr. John B. Dillon, a young Irelander "in his day," an exile pro tem., a Dublin corporator of high standing, and a member of the English Parliament, is no more. Mr. Dillon practiced as a lawyer for some time in New-York, and will probaply be remembered by many of your readers. By his death a seat in the British House of Commons for the representation of "gallant Tipperary" has become vacant, and Whigs

British House of Commons for the representation of "gallant Tipperary" has become vacant, and Whigs and Tories are rapidly canvassing on behalf of the man of their choice, more than one of each political-dodging party having already sought the suffrages of the electors. The election is expected to take place in a few weeks. Mr. Isaac Butt, Q. C., who so ably defended the Fenian prisoners during the "state" trials in Dublin and Cork, is supposed to be the successful candidate. Believe me, that same Mr. Butt will yet cause a sensation in Ireland and elsewhere. He has become a Roman Catholic within the past few He has become a Roman Catholic within the past few days, and it strikes me forcibly that he will yet prove an invulnerable butt—nye, a battering ram of a politi-

Mr. William Donnelly, Registrar General for Ire-land, has just issued his yearly returns. By the agri-cultural statistics, it appears that the total number of acres under all crops this year, is 5,519,678, while for the last year the average was 5,648,403, showing a decrease for this everage was 5,505, as along decrease for this vear of 128,725 acres. The returns of live stock for 1866 compared with 1865, shows an increase in the number of cattle of 245,384; of sheep, 575,671; of pigs. 187,570, with a decrease in horses numbering 12,708. The estimated value of live stock

numbering 12,708. The estimated value of five stock in Ireland at present is £35,178,040.

The entire number of emigrants who have left Ireland from May, 1851, up to the present, is 1,704,947 souls, of whom 886,030 were males, and 818,887 females. Comparing this with last year, the returns show an increase of 11,933 emigrants for this year. The above are facts which do not require comment to show how matters are going on in Ireland.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

TURKEY DECIDES NOT TO GO INTO BANKRUPTCY—THE ERVOLUTION IN CANDIA—A TURKISH MINISTER FOR THE UNITED STATES—DEPARTURE OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER-PROMOTION OF THE FRENCH EMBASSADOR. from Our Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12, 1866.

The great news of the week is that the July interest on the national debt is to be paid, as provided, in October. What is better, the money for the January interest has also been provided for.

This is most unexpected news to us and to the world

generally. It has caused the Consolidés to rise some five per cent, and will do something to revive Turkish credit, especially among the uninitiated. If this money came from an increased revenue, or had been saved by a diminished expenditure, it would indeed indicate a hopeful state of things. Unfortunately this is not the case. All the employés, civil and military, and all the pensioners of the Government have been forced to contribute one month's pay to help out present difficulties, and it is announced that the Sultan's salary has been cut down from £85,000 that the Suitan's salary has been cut down from Losd, that the higher officers of Government were exempted from the forced contribution, and it is well known that the Suitan's salary is merely nominal, that he always has all the money he wants, and turns out his ministers whenever they fail

he wants, and turns out his ministers whenever they fail to provide it.

In short the Porte has borrowed at enormous rates from the Imperial Ottoman Band and the Société Generale of Constantinople the money to meet the interest due.

They say in Constantinople that President Johnson has offered to buy the island of Crete, and pay for the same in cash \$75,000,000. This would be a help just now to the Treasury. It is also said that the American Consul in Crete has promised to take command of the rebels if the Porte is not ready to sell out. I communicated to you last week the appeal of the islanders to the Precident, based upon the interesting fact that Crete was the native place of Jupiter and Minos, in whom it may be supposed that we still believe. Now, I cannot vouch for the truth of all this. I have some serious doubts, but you are at liberty to believe it if you like. Perhaps President Johnson intends to set up Jeff. Davis there, to console hims for his immediate sufferings. Perhaps he intends to seasoport the negroes to the Mediterranean, as he claims to be "their Moses." By the way, was he not thinking of the ideal "Moses" of the present day, rather than of the law-giver, when he made this claim.

But to return to Crete. It is certain, whatever may be true of President Johnson, that the Viceroy of Egypt is trying to buy the island. He has proposed to pay the

Porte an increased tribute for this island of £80,000 this year, £100,000 near year, and to increase it 5 per cent annually for ten years. It was at one time a dependency of Egypt, but when the course of Mohammed All was checked, it was restored to Turkoy.

The Turkish Treasury being unusually empty, and the number of Turks in the United States being less than ever before, the Porte has just determined to appropriate \$30,000 a year to the expenses of an embassy to Washington. The happy man who is to go on this mission has not yet been named, but I hope that—since we are to send a man to the United States—as good a man may be chosen as the late Grand Admiral, Mehemet Pasha, who went there eight years ago. He was a true-hearted, honest man—a rare thing among Turkish officials. I fancy that this new embassy may have more to do with rides than with Crete. The Sultan is very much pleased with an American "needle gun." I think it is the "Henry" ride. He finds it superior to any European

rifles than with Crete. The Sultan is very much pleased with an American "needle gun." I think it is the "Henry "rifle. He finds it superior to any European rifle, and proposes to arm his troops with it, if he can raise the money. He is a very good shot himself, and has tried this rifle with his own hands.

The Emperor of Mexico maintains an embassador at Constantinople, who takes rank above the United States Minister Resident, and costs the Mexican empire at least \$15,000 a year. This place has hitherto been held by Gen. Marquez; but he left hast week for Mexico, as it was announced here, for the purpose of taking command of the Imperial forces. Imperial forces.

For the third time within a few years, the French Em-

For the third time within a few years, the French Embassador at Constantinople has been promoted to the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris.

The Marquis de Moustier has proved himself, in Constantinople, to be a shrewd diplomat, although he has been noted quite as much for his scandalous conquests among the females of Peva as for his diplomatic successes.

He is a man of pleasing manners, and he was more than a match for Sir Henry Bulwer among the Turks; but since the coming of Lord Lyons and Gen. Ignatieff, he has certainly not had everything in his own way. He is evidently removed to Paris because Napoleon wishes a new man there, who has not committed himself on the great questions of European politics. I do not believe that he is the equal of Dronyn de Lhuys. He leaves Constantinople to-day, and will assume his post in Paris at once.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA. IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT-THE PROSPECTS OF THE

CRETANS-PROCLAMATION OF THE TURKISH COM-MISSIONER-PROTEST OF THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

CRETANS—PROCLAMATION OF THE TURKISH COMMISSIORER—PROTEST OF THE POREIGN CONSULS.

ATHENS, Sept. 20, 1866.

The intelligence received up to this date from candia is, spon the whole, favorable to the insurgents. Important engagements have taken place at Hirucilou, Scinnon, Viysses, and Apocoronen. In the first of these affairs the insurgents were defeated after a desperate contest against aperior numbers, but they amply retrieved their ground at sclinon and Viysses. Gurs, ammunition, flags, and many arisoners fell into the hands of the Cretana, the Turks also osing about 400 killed in the first engagement, and over 500 in he second. At Viysses the Turkish military cheet, containing about 25,000 francs, became the prize of the victors.

Notwithstanding this transient gleam of success the prospects of the Cretans are by no means bright. They are left enirely to their own resources; large Turkish reënforcements are continually poured into the island; the Christian villages are pillaged, and their inhabitants murdered. Anexad are two protests, addressed by the consular agents of the reign powers to the Turkish sub-Governor of Rethymnos, resonstrating against the violence perpetrated by the Mussulmans at that place.

Kiritli Mustapha Pash, Extraordinary Commissioner of the hiltan, has arrived at Canea, and has issued a proclamation, a fanslation of which will be found below.

Extreme interest is felt by the Greek public in the progress of the insurgents, and the arrival of every courier from the isand is impatiently looked for. A communication forwarded by the Bittish legation to the Athens papers has considerably anted the hopps entertained here of European intervention.

The following are the protests of the foreign Consuls menticed above:

"RETHYNES. Candia, Aug 26 (Sept. 7.)

a friendly great power. Receive a.c., "A consular Agent".

"M. Le Sous Gouvennen Since my letter of resterday, in which I acquestized you with the general measures of preferred in the same state. I seemed to see the same state of the same state. "Museoftwan women vesterday starked Christan women, who were bardly able to eccape death. The Museoftwan threatened to kill the Christian who quit their dwellings of these having come to an arrangement with low functors of wearing often the same state, and arrangement with low functors of wearing store, and an arrangement with low functors of wearing sheen. This fate yester been taken on board, sky there upon the safeer Christians having been taken on board, sky there upon the safeer. Styling while leaving a vessel, through the compilety of the master. Stylings of the master. Stylings of the master. Stylings of the same start of the same st

to you in general the taland of Crote, for more than 30 years, I can all riving lived in the taland of Crote, for more than 30 years, I can all riving second country, and I have never failed to praise and appreciate the fidelity and obedicace of its imbabilists toward our Sovereign. It is natural, therefore, that I should with the settlement of its thanquility and proportify, and should desire to assist in person the realization of the incontentably good dispositions of His Majery realization of the incontentably good dispositions of His Majery and although sta very advanced seq. I have considered this mission as a honor, and have come among you with satisfaction and confidence on the content of the co

a to restore transporting of the praceable inhabitants.

Oznos, 4th Djemasul, Evel 1283 (14th Sept.), 1886.

"MAUSTAPHA NAILI PASHA."

SYRIA.

WESTERN ASIA SHOWING SIGNS OF LIFE-PROGRESS OF BEIRUT-POUPLAR EDUCATION-THE PRESS-A NEGRO PROFESSOR-THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.

NEISEO Parer From Our Special Correspondent. BERRUT, Syria, Aug. 18, 1866. In this age of "Western" ideas, Western tendencles and Western progress, when the human race, like a youth migrating Westward from his father's home looks upon every-thing Eastern as essentially efete, decayed and dying, it is well

migrating Westward from his father's home looks upon everything Eastern as essentially efet, decayed and dying, it is well to lot the world know that the East still lives.

Western Asia has been asleep for ages but is waking again. It may be because it is "Western," but it is showing signs of life. The cradic of the race and the birthplace of religions may yet do some good, if Dr. Cumming will only adjust his arithmetic so as to postpone the final consummation a little longer.

The City of Beirrat in 1840 had a population of 12,000. In 1866 it has 83,060. This would be called progress even in lands further West. Damascus, Aleppo and Jerusalem are growing but slightly. Beirrat is growing at their expense. Commerce and education in the scaport of Ancient Phenicia are showing signs of more than pristine vigor. This little strip of sea-coast, with its ministure harbors, once held the commerce of the world in its grasp. Now thirteen lines of European steamers are in constant communication with Beirut, and telegraphic wires connect it with London and Calcutta. In the reign of Justinian the law school of Beirut had a world-wide celebrity. To-day seven of the largest and most imposing edifices in Beirut are institutions of learning—four of them Protestant, two Papal, and one Greek. Of the four Protestant institutions, two are under American schools, one is a girls' seminary, a boarding school of a high order, with fifty boarders, who peld during the past year more than a thousand dollars for their board and unition. Though the teachers are all natives, no American need feel ashamed of this most flourishing school, whether it be in respect to the beautiful editice which is its home, or its admirable internal discipline. The other is the Syrian Protestant College, with whose name many of your readers are familiar, and to whose endowment not a few of them have contributed. Some may say, of what use is a college in such a narrow, contracted fand as Syria, which is but a mere goographical point on the map of the world!

It

the east there are moneyers allow think speak, and write in Aratic. They must be civilized, educated and Christianized, if at all, through the medium of this language. To the Moslem no took is anajired unless it be in the sacred Arabic. If Western ideas are to cuter this mass of humanity, and give it life, they must first be put into Arabic; and it must be pure Arabic, correct and classical. The land where the language is purest must be made the base of operations. That hand is Syris.

Hærs at this central point, between Carlo, Bagiald, Aleppoare and the suil quark with leadouty the purity of their own tongue. Here it was fitting that American Christianity should concentrate its energies in preparing in classic Arabic a translition of the Bible upon which two of her ripest scholars. Eli Smith and Cornelius Van Ipyck, labored for it years, aided by missionaries throughout the East, and producing as the roadi on of the most accurate translations ever made from the original Hebrew and Greek Scripture: a translation affined and accepted by Morgi out, and but recently restored to the world.

Now that this book is finished and accepted by Morgi out, and but recently restored to the world.

Now that this book is finished and apprinted, and when an Adans Steam Press is printing annually millions of pages of useful books in Beitra it is the proper time to open a University in this city to which youth from all Arabic speaking nationalities shall be invited to study in their own tongue tho arts and sciences and religion which once fourfailed in the East and which are now given beek by the Weat with added latter, and the city to which youth from all Arabic speaking antionalities shall be invited to study in their own tongue tho arts and sciences and religion which once fourfailed in the East and which are now given beek by the Weat with added latter, and and sciences and religion which once fourfailed in the East and which are now given by the study of the proper so the processor from a sea when the control of the processo

I must reserve for a future letter what is to be said about the present political state of affairs.

The following are the protests of the foreign Consults mentired above:

"Retrieves, Candia, Aug. 26 (Sept. 7.)

"M. Le Sous-Gouvannum: The measures committed by the nave Moasulmans in the environ of the town since Monday last, the plags of houses within its precincts and in the Suphrates, and go forth again to carry light an ing in their path. I know not whether Prof. Slyden had the note sorrowful impression upon me because they have made in note sorrowful impression upon me because they have taken pies under the eyes of the administration and the regular army. The effect plundered have been desitored and the images broken, notely in the convent of Caleir.

The number of christians assected in the surrounding villages by the nire Massulmans, without distinction of age, while working in the ide, and entering or leaving the town, exceeds 30, and it is very dinesing that their bodies remained for four days desprived of burish, bease the Cartistans did not dare to leave their dwellings for fear of excemering the same fate.

"Blage continues. The villages of Atalpopoulon, Priné, Pevivolla, and everal others, have been seached.

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"Blage continues. The villages of Atalpopoulon, Priné, Pevivolla, and everal others, have been seached, and the forence of the same took, place between the evenue of the villages of the vessel took place between the evenue of the vessel took place between the evenue of the same took place between the evenue of the same took place between the evenue of the same took place betwee THE EVENING STAR DISASTER .- We are informed by Mr. Harris, passenger on the Evening Star, who was saved, and whose statement was given yesterday, that an error was smade in that report, whereby he was made to say that the disabiling of the vessel took place upon "the morning of the 2d." BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR-STERNGTH AND POSITION OF THE ALLIED ARMY-LOPEZ'S ARMY-PORTO ALE-GRO'S CORPS D'ARMEE-ANOTHER CLOUD IN THE HORIZON-THE WEATHER-LOSS OF A BRAZILIAN STEAMER-COMMERCIAL.

From Oura Special Correspondent.
RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 8, 1856.

Since my last by the North America, four steamen have arrived from Montevideo, and to everybody's disappointment not one of them has brought any cheering news from the seat of war. Reports of preparations being actively made for a great battle that is to come off very soon, and assurances that a glorious victory is going to be won, are all too stale and only tend to infuse discouragement into all classes and cause the in-difference, already too noticeable, to become more general every

difference, already too noticeable, to become more general every day.

If the flect would only prevent Lopes from guarding himself against an ascension of the river by the Allies, it would be a pleasant and doubtless a very useful diversion from the apathy in which they have lain for so long, a time. But no. Few persons, or none, understand the Brazilian Admiral's plans, and I think I may safely venture to say that he does not feel the responsibility of his position, and seeing no Paraguayan feet to light, attaches no importance whatever to all the unsignificant means of defense which Lopez has, with the greatest perseverance, been accumulating in and about Curupaity. It is to be hoped Vincount Tamandare will not in his turn be disappointed when, having to co-operate with General Mitre's army, he will find himself unable to got his ironolads within range of the Paraguayan strenghold of Curupaity.

By the best information that I have been able to obtain, the allied army numbers about 33,000 men. There is a demand for redifferements, but they come in very slowly; volunters that presented themselves in thousands at first, do not come forward now, even in hundreds. During the last month only 800 left his city for Cerrientes, and they were men from nearly all parts of the empire.

The position of the allied army, with the exception of a short stretch of the left wing toward the bank of the Paraguay River, continues the same as after the July battles, which President Lopez reports as glorious victories gained by his brave army. Victories or not, it has taken the allies more than its weeks to recover themselves from the effects of their victory, and prepare for another advance.

some daring movement against the enemy, if he did not do so before.

All kinds of speculations are indulged in, by stay-at-home soldiers, in regard to the number of troops that Paraguay can still muster; the most reasonable calculations on the subject put it down at 39,000 or 33,000 men of all arms; desorters reports and much other trustnersby information, however, make Lopez's army range from 12,000 to 50,000 men.

A foolish story has been current at Buenos Ayres that the Brazilian Government has sent instructions to Gen. Polydore not to lose any more time about Curopaity or Humaita, but to take Lopez prisoner at once and send him to this city. The newspaper that first circulated this piece of information assures its readers that they need not have the remotest doubt of the truth, as it has seen a copy of the said instructions as sent from the war-office in this city. It is surprising that the reader of said copy did not see the point, or he would have taken it for what it really was—alhoat.

The Rio Grande troops under the command of this General

thies of the Republics of South America—not even of those which are now its allies.

Active underground work has been going on for some time in Buenos Ayres by the Ministers of Chili, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, the issue of which has just been made public in the form of diplomatic notes addressed by the envoys of Peru and Rolivia to the three allied powers, protesting against the triple alliance. Bolivia claims that the integrity of her territory is violated; Peru protests against the future intentions of the allies on Paraguay, but they both hat pretty plainly that they will keep quiet if the Argentine and Oriental Government withdraw from that alliance and leave Brazil alone in the lurch. It would not be at all surprising if future events should take such a course. It is even said that there are Bolivias troops in the Paraguayan army already. Chill and Ecuatior have shown how little leve they bear this country. This is not exactly the gratifued Brazil had a right to expect from her inagnificant neighbors, but it is a fact, nevertheless.

The weather has been extremely severe this Winter; in the northern Provinces rain has failen so heavily and continually that many of the rivers have overflowed, causing great losses to farmers and disappointing a large number of the intended exhibitors, who have been unable to bring forward their products to the provincial Fairs, or exhibitions, as they are termed bern.

ducts to the provincial Pairs, or exhibitions, as they are testablere.

One more steamer is to be added to the long list of losses that Brazil has sustained during this war. On the 20th ultimo the steam transport San Francisco was totally destroyeed by fire at Buenos Ayres; the accident is attributed by some to a cathe boy carelessly throwing away a lighted cigarette in the fore part of the ship; by others, to a stroke of lightning during the severe storm bant was raging at the time. In spite of all the efforts made by the crews of several menof-war, little or nothing could be saved from the ill-fated ship.

News from Europe continues to exercise a beneficial influence on our money market, and business in general is gradually improving.

improving.

English sovereigns were sold yesterday at 10 | 700, or about a premium of 12 per cent. The coffee market closes firm.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trabuna.

Siz: As you are a historian, and your journal is usually a correct chronicler, I beg leave to [correct some of the statements which I find in regard to several affairs in this morning's issue, and also to explain others. And, first: to the statement about the," Wooden legs," and the dome-tion of lands to Rebel soldiers. You may add to it an appropriation to remove the body of Gen. A. Sydney Johason, who fell at Shiloh, and bring it in the State cemetery at Austin. As Johnson's only error in life was that which ended in his death, the only significance in this is the dis-

position to show, by legislation, the appreciation of the who perished in the struggle against the nation. The tax who perished in the struggle against the nation. The case upon the whole people for this pageantry and display is not keeping the repudiation of the Rebel debt in very good faith. If Southern loyalists are to be taxed to give pensions and heroic honors to the Rebel chiefs and sufferent it would be more just that the United States should assume all these obligations at once.

Then, as to the "school fund for the benefit of white children only," the Convention of Texas, by organic law, dedicated the whole \$2,000,000, derived from the sale of territory to the United States, the tenth of the revenue derived from the taxes upon negroes and their labor, even

Then, as to the "school fund for the beneat or white children only," the Couvention of Texas, by organic law, dedicated the whole \$2,000,000, derived from the sale of territory to the United States, the tenth of the revenue derived from the taxes upon negroes and their labot, even since the annexation of Texas, and the 3,500,000 acres of land donated to the several counties, together with the vast University fund to the benefit of the White children only! But it was provided that, should the negroes be taxed for education, they might share the benefits of that tax. The same constitution excluded them from the right of suffrage and from being counted in the basis of Legislative representation; but it did give them some rights in court. The President approved this mode of reconstruction, although it carried indemnity for every manner of effense in the name of military and civil Confederate authority, including the confiscation of the property of loyal citizens of the United States. With such an approval, the legislators of Texas believe themselves to be fully indorsed at Washington. And you will remember that Judge John Hancock, whose history occupies most of your article, headed the dolegation to Washington, who assured the President that all things had been well done, notwithstanding he failed to got the Couvention to doclare the Secession ordinance "null ab initie;" but they said that, like Slavery, it had been made void by force of arms. And here I wish to convey a statement in regard to Judge Hancock. He was not "a Rebel who faunced by the way," but, more property, as Gov. Hamilton states it, "a Union man who fell by the way." He opposed Secession and the war; he run more risks in giving aid to the Government of the United States han any of the "traitors to treator" in Texas. He salength field the country under the sense of impending danger to himself; and he brought with him soveral valuable young men to the Union cause. It was only after the surrender that his defection to the Union cause in the surrender

PERSONAL.-Miss Susannah Evans, the Cambrian Ors toress, who has obtained for herself, in the most unobtre sive way, and by sheer force of great natural abilities, very extensive reputation as a public speaker and lecture in the cause of Temperance, and upon other subjects of useful and social character, and in which, from her earliest years, she has been achieving steadily, for such purposes, great results in this country, recently left for England, to perform engagements there that have been awaiting her arrival for some three months past, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and which, owing to the constant and

increasing demand for her services here, she has been un able to fulfill carlier.

OFFI WHILE SES

Kt l'Angleterre satisfaite.